REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,650.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. ARCOT, 1782 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. M. Burns, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 18th November 1876.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamer leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 10th November and on MONDAY, the 13th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th October 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. CAMBRIA, 1992 Tons, 206 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Honawar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colachel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle or Point de Galle by the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 3rd November 1876, at 4 P.M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 3 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Poro Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd November 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November.

* Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£35 0	£25 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£20 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£ 6 12

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1876.
Do. do. 21st December 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th October 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	...N. Stewart	Oct. 1876. 30th—Suez, &c. Nov. 1876.
NIZAM	2725	450	...A. E. Barlow	6th—Southampton.
SURAT	3141	550	...G. C. Burne	13th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	...W. Woolcott	20th—Southampton.
DECCAN	3429	550	...J. D. Gaby	27th—Suez, &c. Dec.
NEPAUL	3836	600	...R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	...R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	...A. Parish	18th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 31st Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. MALWA, (2933 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 21st Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2147	424	28th Oct.	18th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
,, BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
,, CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PRESSES, ENGINES, BOILERS, STORES, &c., of the FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Company's premises at Colaba, the undermentioned machinery :—

2 half and 2 finishing Brunston's Presses with extractor.
2 Do. do. with clip bars.
2 half presses, with clip bars.
2 Flue boilers.
1 Tubular boiler.
2 Horizontal engines of 35 and 20 Horse Power respectively, and other machinery and stores connected therewith.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 28th October 1876, at 11 A. M., the rigat to collect the Municipal Fair Ground and Cattle Feeding Fees from Dealers and Butchers at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandora, for 3 years from 1st January 1877 to 31st December 1879, and also at the same place as soon as the above Auction is concluded, the rights of collecting Squatters Fees, in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market ; Esplanade Road Fish and Mutton Market and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside, under the eaves of the Markets for 1877 only ; or from 1st January to 31st of December 1877. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, to the Assistant Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses at Bandora, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets at Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One self driving phaeton, moveable box, with a young Persian horse and harness complete. Also few dozens of boat sherry and Amontillado by William R. Seelie.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld)., BOMBAY.

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. Per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Ware houses, Mills, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

For Sale at this Office.

THENEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 10 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.

Agents.—Killick, Nixon & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 28th OCTOBER.

The Performance to commence with the Comedy of

WHO SPEAKS FIRST.

To conclude with the New London Extravaganza,

TURKO THE TERRIBLE ;

OR,

THE FAIRY ROSES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3	Stalls	Rs. 2
Gallery	,, 1	Pit	Annas Eight

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

MR. GEO. NORVILLE,

THE POPULAR TENOR VOCALIST.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1877.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld).

DANISH BUTTER.

CHOICEST QUALITY.

Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Turkistan : Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkistan, Khokand, Bukhara, and Kuldja ; by Dr. E. Schuyler. Maps and Illustrations, 2 vols. 8vo.....	29	0
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*** Purchases for CASH ONLY to the extent of Rs. 100 will be charged at the English Price calculated at the current Exchange.

THACKER, VINING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANO, SQUARE, SOLID MAHOGANY by SCHIEDMAYER, 7 Octaves. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forces Street, Bombay.

A FRENCH CLASS has been started in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Fee for non-members Rs. 6. apply to the SECRETARY, Y. M. C. A., Tract Society's Depôt.

FOR SALE, a JUBBULPORE HILL TENT, 14 feet, with two extra rooms, nearly new Rs. 45/- Apply to Mr. NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, at the Office of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

COLD SEASON 1876-77.

ASQUITH & COMPANY beg to announce the arrival of their **FIRST LARGE SHIPMENT FOR THE COMING SEASON**, large additions have been made in each Department, and their **NEW PREMISES** being now completed, afford extra facilities for the prompt despatch of all Orders entrusted to them from the Mofussil, or City. Early inspection is invited to the following Departments :—

Tailoring.

A large assortment of Fancy Angola Trouserings.
Cheviots, Riding Cords, West of England Coatings.
Fancy Vestings for dress or general wear.

Shirts.

New Designs in Oxford Cloth, French Printed Cambrics.
Fancy Wove Flannels.
Spun Silks, and Silk and Wools.

Hats.

Lincoln Bennett, Tress & Co. and other superior manufacture—Soft Hair Stiff, and Stiff Crown, Black, Drab, and Brown Felt, all made extra light for Indian Wear, Dress and Tall Drab Hats, Straw Boating, Tweed Hats for Travellers, and Warm Caps for the Hills.

Helmets & Sun Hats.

Our celebrated White and Brown Shikar Hats, highly recommended by Sportsmen, Drab Felt for the Hills, The Terai for Ladies, and Gentlemen White Regulation Helmets, Gilt Spikes and Chains.

Hosiery.

Plain and Fancy Striped Merino Half-Hose, Fancy Striped Cotton many new Designs, Rough Brown Cotton for Travellers, Scotch Lambs' Wool, and Hand Knitt for Sportsmen, Ribbed Merino Knickerbockers, Striped Lisle Thread and Real Balbriggan ½ Hose for Dress, Fine Gauze Merino, Silk and Merino, and stout Shetland Banians, Scotch-Shetland Lambs' Wool do. for the Hills, or Europe. Black and Brown Cardigan Jackets made of Best Berlin Wool. Bathing Drawers, Trunk Drawers for Riding, and Fine Cotton and Merino Drawers.

Blankets and Rugs.

Real Whitney Blankets, Scarlet or White, Austrian Rugs. Our celebrated District Rug—Long and Wide. Best heather mixed and Tartan clan Mauds.

Trunks, Bags, &c., &c.

One of the largest assortments to be seen in the EAST, embracing Gentrs and Ladies' Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Portmenteaus, Tan Canvas Railway Companions, Cabin Bags, wide mouth opening Bags, the celebrated Gladstone Bag, Large Carpet Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cash and Courier Bags strongly made of Tan Canvas, Money Belts, Cork Mattresses, Portable Travelling Baths, and Camp Bedsteads, English Horse Hair and Feather Pillows, Air Pillows and Cushions.

Table Linen & Towels.

Best Irish Table Napkins, Cloths to suit any size Table Cotton Sheeting, Pillow Cases, Bath and Office Towels Cash Friction Towels, Turkish Bath Sheets.

Umbrellas.

Twilled Silk, 8 and 10 Ribs, Strong Alpaca, Drab Cambric Sun Umbrella, all made with Light paragon Frames and natural Sticks.

Walking Sticks.

Natural Orange, Ashplant, Rattans large and small, carefully selected.

Scarfs & Ties, &c.

The latest Novelties from the first manufactures made specially light for Indian Wear, all the new Collars, including "SANG DE BEUF," "CARNATION," and "BOYTON BLUE," "HURLINGHAM," and "ASCOT CHECKS," Cricketing Belts and Braces.

Gloves.

Gents White Kid and Military Doe.

Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Plain White, Hem-stitched, and Printed Borders.

Patterns, and instruction for self-measurements with full particulars on application.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

Shirtmakers and Gentlemen's Outfitters.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA : 2, Chowringhee Road.
Agency Camp Deolali :—Khursedji Dossabhai.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS

Just to hand, per S. S. BATAVIA.

PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH,

inclusive of packing.

Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 20
	Blue Serge Suits	,, 25
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Cricketing Suits	,, 25
	Shikar Suits	,, 12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	American Drill Suits	,, 8
	Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits ...	,, 14
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits...	,, 5
	Fancy Angola Trousers	,, 10
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Bedford Cord Trousers.....	,, 20
	Whip Cord Trousers	,, 16
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Saddle Tweed Trousers.....	,, 16
	All Wool Flannel Shirts	,, 6
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Shirts	,, 4
	French Cambric Shirts.....	,, 4
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	White Dress Shirts	,, 5
	Regulation (Ellwood) Helmets.	,, 13
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Hunting (Ellwood) Hats	,, 12
	Felt Hats all Shapes	,, 7

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. FRED. BLYTH is CANCELLED from THIS DATE.

BADHAM & Co.

Bombay, 25th October 1876.

A LADY living at Southampton (Hants) wishes to TAKE CHARGE of TWO or THREE little BOYS or GIRLS in addition to two little boys she now has from India. The highest references given. Address "E. A." Post Office, Southampton.

ELECTRO TREATMENT OF THE UNDER NOTED AND VARIOUS OTHER DISEASES.

BY DR. LALLEMENT, PH. EL.

From Paris.

DR. LALLEMENT begs to inform the public that after years' of experimental observations, he is now able to use electric force as an EFFECTIVE CURATIVE Agent in the following and other forms of diseases :—Paralysis, General and Local Neuralgia ; Tic Doloureux ; Rheumatism ; Spinal affections ; Dubility, General and Local ; Leprosy ; Gout ; Liver Complaints : Consumption ; Fever ; Palpitation of the Heart ; Deafness ; &c., &c.

Electric belts and bands supplied for application to any part of the body FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN. Dr. Lallement has numerous certificates to shew the almost miraculous cures he has effected in his late tour in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab.

M. LALLEMENT will see patients in the Town daily from A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
No. 1, ESPL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 27TH OCT. 1876.

READ by the light of the telegrams received this morning, Reuter's message of Wednesday reporting that Turkey had agreed to a six weeks' armistice appears, to say the least, premature. We are now told that negotiations continue on the question of an armistice but without any decisive results, and that fighting still goes on. If this is meant literally, the position is very much the same as it was a week ago, but possibly the telegram has been badly expressed and the real meaning is that Turkey has agreed but the Servians have not. In that case, peace although not assured would be much more probable, as the agreement of the Porte to the proposals of Russia would remove all ground for the latter giving the Servians further support, if it did not even make it incumbent upon her to bring some pressure to bear upon them in favour of peace. If, however, both sides have rejected the proposed armistice on the new basis, we cannot but think a peaceful settlement of the question most dubious, as the longer actual fighting continues, the greater will the animosity between the belligerents become, while any material access on either side would render them less amenable to negotiation.

From the quotations for the funds yesterday a somewhat less confident view of the situation had evidently become prevalent in London; Consols have receded from 95 to 94⅞ and French Rentes from 104⅝ to 104½.

Cotton still continues remarkably firm, the sales in Liverpool yesterday being 20,000 bales, spot prices showing an advance of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Omra, G.F. Ginned Broach, and Sawginned Dharwer. Piece Goods in Manchester are also very firm, but it will require a definite settlement of the Turkish Question to give prices an upward impetus.

From New York, Wednesday's telegrams quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 11 cents, January shipment 11 7/16 cents per lb. The Receipts at the American ports to date are as follows:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Wednesday's Receipts	23,000	21,000	19,000
Five days'	115,000	115,000	95,000
Tota lsince 1st Sept	752,500	685,000	600,000

The London General Produce Markets as quoted by Reuter are unchanged in every respect. The weekly quotations for Metals mark an advance of £1 per ton in Copper, both Tiles and Braziers ¼d. per lb. in Yellow Metal, and 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is again higher, Fours having advanced from 84½ to 85¼; Fours-and-a-half from 85 to 86, and Fives-and-a-half from 87 to 87½. Exchange on India is quoted at 1s. 8¼d. per rupee.

The Bank of England return is more favourable than the advices during the week would have led us to expect. Bullion has decreased by £125,000 and Discounts increased by £62,500, but there is an increase in the Reserve of Notes of £312,500, which brings the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities up from 54½ to 55¼ per cent. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bills, however, has advanced from 1½ to 2 per cent., indicating anticipations of a better demand for money later on.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 52⅝d. per oz., but from what we can learn from other quarters the figure should be about 1d. higher.

Yesterday's P. & O. steamer from Southampton brings £165,000 in Silver for Bombay which makes a total of half a million sterling afloat from England at present.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened weak, the Banks being all more willing buyers than sellers, and during the day this feeling increased under a fair demand for Bank Paper and an almost entire absence of Private Bills. At the close rates show every symptom of a collapse and unless some new influence intervenes, there is every probability of a decline as rapid as the previous advance. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 3/8 to 7/16d. per Rupee.	
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 8⅜ to 11/16d.	"
Credits 3	" .....1s. 8⅝d.	"
Documents 3	" .....1s. 8 13/16d.	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1/16 premium, 60 days' sight 15/16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at yesterday's rates, but there is no demand yet to speak of. Fours, Rs. 99¼; Fours and-a-half, Rs. 100; Fives and-a half, Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with no movement of importance. Bank shares are steady and unaltered. Colaba Land Co.'s are again Rs. 10 lower. Spinning and Weaving are firm, Manockjee Petits and Churrumseys being Rs. 10, and Morarjees Rs. 5 higher. Colabas and Flemings are Rs. 20 per share lower.

COTTON to-day has shown increased strength owing to the improvement in Liverpool, and sellers are generally asking an advance of about Rs. 2 per candy. Prices, however, were already too high as compared with home rates and this further rise only places exporters in a worse position for working. The local demand is very steady and has an important effect when stocks are so limited.

FREIGHTS are quiet. £ 2-2-6 has been done to-day by steamer for Liverpool immediate shipment, but the amount of cargo offering is small.

PIECE GOODS are only in moderate request at previous prices, and what demand there is runs chiefly on standard makes of Grey Shirtings.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Pai up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	103
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	702½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	715
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Banx.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,200	250	125	6 do.	110
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.;	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,175
Alfred Mills Co.,.....	1,000	1,000	10	p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100*	2,400
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	100 p.s.	1,700
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,145
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	170	all	10 p.s*	130
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	895
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,070
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	500
Dharumsey Spinning ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,125
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s.	1,098
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,220
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,070 xd.
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	880
Jawraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,090
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,030
K. Mucnjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	970
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,100
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,130
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	25	..	27½
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,300
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,310
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	325
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	950
Neptad S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	..	920
Nurrey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	400
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	805
ince of Wales Spinning ssoon S. & W. Co.,....	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
	1,500	1,000	all	..	999
oonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	915
Do do. ½ Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
holapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	940
ictoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,250 xd.
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	810 xd.
Albert Ginning Co.....	500	all	18 p.c.	650	
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	525
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	750
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	65 p.s.	475
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	320
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	75
Cawar Co.....	1,000	1,000	all	75 do	800
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	900
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	500	all	15 do	200
Kaiser India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	130 do	940
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,750
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	485
Imperial Press Co.....	1,100	..	1,400	100 do	413
Mohsull Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	275 xd.
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	700
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	460
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	430
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	165 do	1010 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	750 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct	1,830
Bombay Gas Company..	1,500	50	all	4 p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	60 p.s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	215
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	4 p. s.	27
Treacher and Co.	1,200	1000	all	8 p. ct	410
Viegas Patent Slip Co..	3,00	250	fall	6 p. ct	38

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 21st October, 1876.

Open 1,378¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	74,895	12	0
Merchandize.....	3,10,239	0	0
elegraph.....	1,635	0	0
Municipal Trains	467	8	0
Total Rs.....	3.86.797	4	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles.....Total Rs.....	3.65,267	15	8
ncrease	21,459	4	4

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 21st October, 1876:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	45,41,112	3	0
Other Deposits	77,28,923	11	5
Cash Credits.....	4,68,012	1	6
Post Bills	1,837	5	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs.	1,82,37,945	3	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes.....	79,46,851	3	9
Govt. Securities.....	35,59,301	2	0
Loans	8,94,441	3	5
Account of Credits	8,06,294	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	28,51,532	14	4
Dead Stock	2,24,147	5	2
Bills of Exchange.....	12,97,339	7	3
Due by other Banks.....	6,58,038	0	0
Rs.	1,82,37,945	3	11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. BELLONA, 1,226 tons, Captain W. J. Rodes, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE SHIP MELPOMENE, 1,208 tons, Captain R. Leach, will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 34,365 cwts linseed, and 240 cwts horns.

THE s.s. PROPONTIS, 1,416 tons, Captain J. Alexander, sailed yesterday for Colombo and Cochin, with the original cargo from Liverpool, to be carried into the same bottom.

THE SHIP KING CERDIC, 1,490 tons, Captain H. E. Betts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (June 13th), with a cargo of 2,157 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PACHUMBA, 544 tons, Captain T. H. Franks, sailed yesterday for P. Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Oliver, Lieut. F. Abbott and servant, Mr. F. Fedden and three servants, and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Capt. A. French, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. K. Morarjee, and three hundred and ninety-one deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
26	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee. Oct 23.
27	King Cerdic	Betts	Liverpool, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Merse.....	Robertson ..	Chitagong.
	Melpomene.....	Leach	Hull.
	Pachumba (s)	Franks	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Bellona (s)	Rodes.....	Calcutta.
	Propon is (s)	Alexander ...	Colombo and Cochin.

‖The Steamer Akola, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Oct ARRIVAL.

23 Penang(s).....Guy N N s.....Moulmein, Oct 18.

Oct. DEPARTURE.

23 Iskander Shah..... ....

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVAL.

23 Glenroy..... ..... Mauritius.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

23 Socotra(s)..... ..... Bombay.
24 Deca (s) .... Coconada.
Nizam (s)..... ..... Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—20 cases yellow metal, sheets, Owen and Okell; 654 bundles hoop iron, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

Bellona s—500 bundles nail rodiron, Abdoolhoesein Heptoola and Co.

Propontis s—4 bags corks, Sawjee and Co; 2 casks paint, Tyebally Suruffally and Co; 100 boxes tin plates, Jumrudin Fazullaly.

Childwall Hall s—21 packages hard- ware, Dawoodbhoy Peerbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Propontis s—205 packages soap, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

Atholl s—8 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 25 barrel s ar, Tyabally Hyderalls.

Bellona s—4 cases playing cards, John S. Elmore.

FROM BORDEAUX,

Batavia s—150 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino—50 bales wool, Ludha Nursee; 6,510 bundles coir yarn, Thackursee Khetsee; 21 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyal.

Trentham Hall s—27 bales wool, Rajbally Allerus; 78 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 135 bales cotton, Shapoorjee Burjorjee: 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Thackursey; 500 bags wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 8,990 bundles coir yarn, Treecomdas Lowjee; 200 bales coiryarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 504 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 466 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 75 bales cotton, Nemchund Khimchund.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet s—10 cases shawls, Luckmidass Khimjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—1 bundle B horns, C N Gomes and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—120 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 125 bags gingelly seed, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Thibet s—14 cases indigo, and 23 bundles silk, Hajee Zenel, Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—14 cases sharkfins, and 3 cases fishmaws, Rujun Ajoo. 50 cases raisins, Rahimbhoy Allabhoy; 41 cases raisins, Serabjee Framjee; 50 cases raisins, 40 packages cloves, 2 cases fishmaws, and 7 cases sharkfins, Goolumhoossain Jan Mahomed; 99 packages raisins and 7 cases fishmaws, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 151 packages raisins and 4 packages cloves, S N Tolatee; 34 packages cloves, Currumbhoy Nanjee; 17 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Mahomedbhoy Bowjee 2 cases fishmaws, 49 cases sharkfins, 37 cases bedlium, and 64 bales twist Currumbhoy Ebram; 10 bales twist, 2 bundles gendshorns, 12 cases sharkfins, and 3 cases fishmaws Jairaz Peerbhoy; 250 bales cotton, Currumbhoy Ebram; 25 bundles E teeth, M C Ebram; 322 pieces E teeth, and 72 chests opium, Jairaz Peerbhoy; 11 bundles gonds hoofs, Currimbhoy Ebram; 16 chests opium, B Ramrutton, 41 chests opium Tata and Co; 14 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 63 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 3 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Allons; 66 pieces E teeth, Dattoobhoy Dossa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—10 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 24 chests opium, Cursedjee Somanjee and Co; 24 chests opium, Tarrachund Luckminaran.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·898
Temperature of the Air.....	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	72·9
Dew Point	69·1
Relative humidity of Air	·671
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	74·8
General Direction of wind.....N, ESE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW NNW, NNE.	
e'vement of wind in 24 hours	179

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 26.

Thorpe, Dy Surg. Genl, Bengal Staff, on duty, from Agra.
McLeod, Capt, Madras Light Cavalry, on duty, from Madras.
French, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Bhooj.

OCTOBER 27.

Stevens, Bt Major, Madras 3rd Light Cavalry, to appear before a Medl Board, from Jubbulpore.
Barker, Surg Major, Madras A M D, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 27.

Williams, Lieut Col, Madras Infantry, from furlough, to Nusserabad.
Anketill, Lieut. Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, to Mount Aboo.
Abbott, Lieut, Bombay Sind Horse, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Farbus, Capt, Bombay 28th Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Smith, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
McLeod, Capt, Madras Light Cavalry on duty, to Delhi.
Parker, Capt, Bombay 2-15th Foot, on ——, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, October 24.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr M R Weld, Msd C S, has been granted two years' furlough to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under Sect 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted an extension of leave by H M's Secy of State for India:—

Mr G R Sharpe, Civil Service, Dist and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, six months on p. a.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty:—

E K Elliot, Superintendent, Head Master, Zillah Schoold Cuddapah, is permitted to return within the period of his leave.

Mr J Hunter-Blair, Protector of Emigrants, Madras, resume charge of the office from Mr R J Melville on the forenoon of the 21st inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt Charles Langley Highmoor, Supt of Police, Bellary, to act as Inspr Genl of Police, Madras, during the employment of Maj W Robertson on other duty or until further orders.

Adiyappa Chetty, Subordinate Judge of Bellary, assumed charge of the Court from Mr S R Dawes on the forenoon of the 16th inst.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Bradshaw, Act Inspr of Schools, 2nd Division, is granted six months' leav to furnish on medical certificate, under Sect 3 Supp'ement F to the Civil Leave Code.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Gilham, Master Attendant of Calicut, to be Master Attendant of Coconada, in succession to Mr Castor, deceased.

Mr R K Gahan, Mast r Attendant of Bimlipatam, to be Master Attendant of Calicut.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for two months granted to Mr G W Fawcett, Asst to the Coll and Mag of the Kistna Dist, under date the 19th ultimo, and notified in the "Gazette" of the 3rd inst, is converted into Ex-mination leave.

Mr W C H Bentley, Dep y Coll in charge of the Salt Dept, Vizagapatam, privilege l ave for two months and ten days, from or after the 23rd inst, under Sect 12, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr H M Winterbotham, Act Special Asst Collr, Mahabar, is granted privilge leave for two months, under Sect 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr John Frederick Price to act as an Additional Sub-Collr in Bellary, for special duty.

Mr Reverton Edward Spencer to act as a Special Asst in Cuddapah for special du'y, to join on being relieved.

Mr Charles Augustus Birt to be Senior Asst to the Collr, and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Vizagapatam, in succession to Mr Henry Newman, deceased, but to continue to act as Additional Sub-Collr of Tunnevelly during Mr A T Arundel's ab sence on furlough or until further orders, to take effect from the 24th Sept 1876.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt F R Trevor, 1st Wing Subaltern, 35th Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Conductor Frederick John White, of the Clothing Dept, is promoted to the rank of Depy Asst Commissary.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	P.M.		P.M.
Tuesday.....	Oct. 31	Tuesday.....	Nov. 28
"	Nov. 14	"	Dec. 12

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossebs and Majunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossebs and Majunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

MR. A. MENIST'S
Perfect Crystal Spectacles, &c.

MR. BETTS begs to announce his return to Bombay, and invites attention to the above invaluable aids to sight, a trial of which he feels confident must insure unqualified approbation, for the superior assistance and protection which they afford to the sight.

MENIST'S
New French Army Field Glass, in Solid Leather Case, Rs. 60.

A light, handy, portable Instrument, possessing great power, it is respectfully commended to the notice of Military Officers, for whose requirements it is especially adapted.

During his present visit, Mr. BETTS may be consulted daily at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

EVERS—October 22nd, at Seoni, C. P., the wife of B. Evers, Surgeon, B. M. S., of a daughter.

TREVITHICK—October 20th, at Perambore, Madras, the wife of F. H. (Trevithick, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

CLIFFORD—NORMAN—October 19th, at St. Saviour's, Jhansi, by the Rev. B. M. Beasley, Chaplain, William Wigram Clifford District Superintendent of Police, N. W. P., youngest son of the late Captain Robert Clifford, H. E. I. C. S., to Lucy Jessie, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Norman, 24th Regiment P. N. I.

MONEY—DRUMMOND—October 21st, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. T. Moore, Brnle Edmun l Money, XI. (P. W. O.) Bengal Lancers, son of the Rev. William Money, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Henry Drummond, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.

DEATHS.

CLIFFORD—October 21st, at Almora, of jungle fever, Mr. R. H. Clifford, Bengal Civil Service, aged 45.

CULLIN—October 19th, at Lahore, of remittent fever, Eileen Laura Lee, second daughter of Edward V. S. Cullin, aged 2 years and 4 months.

LYNCH—October 20th, at Calcutta, of chronic diarrhœa, John Lynch, Sub-Asst. Supt, Govt. Tele. Dept.

LESLIE—October 22nd, at Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta, Mr E. A. Leslie, Inspector, Calcutta Police, aged 42 years.

MCKINLEY—October 26th, at Madura, Mrs. Rose, Anne McKinley, relic of the l te Archibald McKinley, Sub-Conductor of the Ordnance Department, Madras, aged 53 years, one month and 27 days.

TOPHAM—October 16th, at Bareilly, Major Richard Topham, 16th Bengal Cavalry.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1876.

A FEELING is spreading throughout a great portion of the country that the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage at Delhi should be abandoned for two reasons—one, that the expenditure of a vast sum of money on a mere prodigal display of power in the eyes of native chiefs would be shameful while many thousands—nay, millions of people—are in danger of starvation in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies; and the other, the aspect of affairs in Europe is so unsettled that there is no telling what a day may bring forth. In Simla, a number of officials think candidly that Lord Lytton will make a mistake if he holds the Assemblage; and there is a more general opinion in India that if the Imperial Title must be proclaimed, the cere mony can still be done effectually if the Delhi Assemblage were abandoned. The Imperial Title could be brought prominently before the majority of the people on the Continent if local officials were commanded to proclaim it upon a given date, and if they were assisted to give *eclat* to the fact by small grants for fireworks and rejoicings. There is much cogency in these views; but we doubt whether it would now be wise to abandon a ceremony which has been announced with such splendid preparations as the Imperial Assemblage. The districts affected by distress are very small compared with the extent of the Empire; a person has only to travel in Bengal or the Punjab to realise this; and it might have a very bad moral effect, and besides prove exceedingly uneconomical, if Lord Lytton were now to destroy all the arrangements he has made as well as all those which have been made by native princes.

WE give in another column a short report from the Ceylon papers of the discussion that took place in the Ceylon Legislative Council at Colombo during two days in last week on the motion of Sir Mootoo Coomaraswamy to disestablish the Church of England in Ceylon. The question raised excites at the present moment much interest in this Presidency for the same reasons that it does so in Ceylon—the interference of the Bishop in each case in the proceedings of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. The eloquent native gentleman, who spoke at great length against the support of the Church in Ceylon by the State, rested his arguments first of all on the Proclamation to the people of India by Her Majesty in 1858; following a quotation from that famous State paper by a remark from a speech from Lord Northbrook soon after he had returned home, in which his Lordship expressed his opinion that though England might give India some day a true religion, yet it would be "a great evil if the Government were to connect "itself with any form of belief or religion in India." Lord Northbrook added, "it was that error which "lost the Mogul Empire its power in India." These quotations were followed by the exclamation, "why should India have a declaration of rights and not Ceylon?" Then followed the arguments, often used elsewhere, that Christianity suffered loss by its connection with the State, the only result being that the cause of ecclesiasticism alone was advanced by State patronage and endowment. Sir Coomaraswamy did not rely alone upon his own views but used the observations made by former Colonial Secretaries on this particular point by way of strengthening his position, and he did this most effectually in the quotation he made from the despatch of the present Governor, Sir William Gregory, to Lord Carnarvon, the Secretary for the Colonies. The true position of the case is so clearly stated and the views of Sir William so freely expressed that we cannot do better than give them as quoted in the speech we are noticing. In this despatch Sir William Gregory writes:—

It appears to me that every argument which applied to disendowment in the case of the Irish Church applied with far greater force to disendowment in Ceylon.

The State subsidised Church here is the Church of a far smaller minority than the Church of England in Ireland; the Protestant denominations in the island number 55,000 persons, and of these, 10,000 Church of England and 3,000 Presbyterians, are subsidised in a population of 2¼ millions.

The annual cost of our religious establishments is 10,394l., and to this must be added pensions to clergymen. The average attendance in 1872 at the services of chaplains paid by Government were, Church of England, 2,197, Presbyterians, 803.

The Roman Catholics, who number 184,000 souls, receive 100l., while 13,000 Protestants receive over 10,000l. annually.

The State paid chaplains, as a rule, minister in cities where their congregations are well able, and ought to support them.

In Ireland the greater portion of land paying the tithe rent-charge had been purchased subject to the charge; the purchaser was indemnified for the charge by the diminished rate of purchase, and had consequently no practical grievance. In Ceylon, all denominations are annually taxed, for the support of a religion from which they differ.

It can hardly be denied that State paid religious establishments are contrary to the tendency of public opinion in the Colonies, and that they cannot long be maintained. Had it not been for Bishop Jermyn's vigour and popularity, I should not have hesitated to assert that they were doing more harm than good in Ceylon from the resentments engendered by them, and from the tendency to apathy which the certainty of salary without any necessity to work, except the spurs of conscience, too often produces.

I trust your Lordship will forgive me for expressing myself with freedom, but I think it my bounden duty to inform you that the appointment of another bishop will be looked on as an injustice by all educated men in the Colony not of the subsidised church, and even by many of that creed.

The opinion of the former Governor of Ceylon, Sir Hercules Robinson, on the question of disestablishment was as follows:—

I am always anxious to give effect to the wishes of the Colony, so far as I can properly do so, but in the case of vacancies in appointments, where it is desired that the vacant appointment should be abolished, t is necessary to furnish me with full and early information of the wish for such abolition, together with your own views and remarks, as otherwise in the absence of any special reason I should naturally proceed to fill up the vacancy.

I may add, however, that unless it was thought desirable to discontinue all State allowance to the Anglican clergy in Ceylon, I should much doubt the expediency of depriving the diocese of the immediate superintendence of a bishop. If it were determined that the Anglican community should be left to support their Church from their own resources, it would of course be for them to decide whether they would provide means for the support of a bishop, or would place themselves under the bishop of some other diocese.

It was felt, I think, that the post was not absolutely necessary, and that if the selection for it were by any chance to fall upon a person less tolerant and liberal in his religious views than Bishop Claughton, such an appointment might possibly be productive of sectarian strife and jealousy, and lead to much local unpleasantness.

My own opinion is that a Bishop of the Church of England is not indispensable here but that so long as the Colony maintains from the General Revenue, as it does at present, a number of Episcopalian chaplaincies, it is desirable that there should be a head of the department, and that in the present flourishing condition of the finances of the difference between the salary of an archdeacon and of a bishop is a matter of but little importance a nd is therefore, as the present State allowance to the Anglican clergy are continued, and so long as the right man can be found for the place, I think the additional expenditure entailed by maintaining the episcopic is well invested in a social, as well as in an official, point of view.

Here we must quote the words themselves which Sir Coomaraswamy used, and which followed the quotation just given. He said:—

The ridiculous point of the despatch was in the last words. What His Excellency meant he would not stop to enquire. Passing from these utterances, he asked, was there any reason under the sun why the people should not have the religious rights which were theirs and which His Excellency had not only recognised but had claimed on their behalf, urging his claim in the forcible words he had just read. He knew no such reason; he could fancy such reason. He had taxed his brain and was unable to imagine any reason; he meant a reasonable ground not a plausible excuse. It would be be told that this thing should not be done here, because we have a Church by law established! No. He distinctly and emphatically denied the proposition. There was no established Church in Ceylon. This suggestion was used simply to mystify. The question came before the Council in 1844 when an Ordinance was introduced for the purpose of assisting Christians with Government money to build churches and maintaining schools. On that occasion the Government Agent Western Province, Sir Philip Wodehouse, now Governor of Bombay, raised a hot discussion on the subject; he held that in Ceylon the Anglican or Episcopalian Church was by law established. Sir Arther Butler tore his statements to pieces, ridiculed his position, utterly controverted every argument he used, and showed conclusively that there was no established Church in Ceylon. He proved that it was no part of the British constitution as introduced here neither had it been established by any specific act, and it was accordingly non existant. Sir Arther Butler then dealt with the question from a legal point of view and showed that there was whatever way you might look at it no legally constituted Church.

The next opinion of importance is that given by the late Chief Justice of Ceylon, Sir Richard Morgan, who said:—

An idea seemed to prevail that the Episcopal Church was and ought to be dominant—that it was the established church of the land. He was himself a member of that church, but he had looked in vain for any authority to sanction this position. He had heard much declamation, but no argument such as would carry conviction to the mind. He could find no law, or custom having the force of law, clothing the Episcopal Church with such preference. It certainly was not expressly introduced here as the Established Church and the only argument that it was carried into this country as

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

POONA, 27TH OCT.

To-day was submitted to the Council a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India signifying the assent of the Governor General to the Act recently passed for the regulation of the Land Revenue administration of the City of Bombay.

Mr. Rogers introduced, and the Council passed through various stages, a Bill providing for the consolidation of the balances of the old fifteen lacs and four lacs loans and the new 36 lacs (for water works) and 6 lacs (for surface drainage) loans grafted by the Government of India to the Bombay Corporation, and for the repayment of the whole of which is calculated at Rs. 58,39,811-9-1 together with interest at 4½ per cent., by sixty-half yearly instalments of Rs. 1,78,326 2-6.

PUBLIC REJOICINGS AT GWALIOR.

MORAR, 26TH OCT.

There were great rejoicings at Gwalior yesterday signalizing the Queen's assumption of the Imperial Title. A grand Darbar took place in the new Palace. The General, the Resident, Political Agent, the Maharaja of Dholepore, and the Commanding Officers attended. Rs. 2,000 were distributed among the European and Native troops of the Morar cantonment. A sumptuous entertainment consisting of a State dinner, Pyrotechnic display and *soiree dansante* was given to the officers and ladies at night. During the dinner, Colonel Hutchinson proposed the toast of the Queen. He mentioned that when communicating the Viceroy's Proclamation regarding the assumption of the Imperial Title, H. H. the Maharaja expressed his determination to signalize the event by demonstrations in his State. Colonel Hutchinson's eloquent speech concluded with the expression of a hope that all Britons would appreciate Scindia's loyalty and devotion to England. All who were present, numbering 150 ladies and gentlemen, rose and drank enthusiastically the health of the Empress of India. Scindia's health was then drank with the usual honours.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 27TH OCT.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's *s. s.* Surat, with the outward mails of 13th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 A. M. to-day.

The same Company's *s. s.* Mongolia, for Galle and Calcutta, left at 4 o'clock yesterday evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, 26TH OCT.

The British India *s. s.* Agra, bound from London to Kurrachee, arrived at Port Said to-day.

LONDON, 26TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm, Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been very firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4½d.

The Manchester Market has been very firm.

Exchange on India ..... 1-8½.

Do. Paris on London, short... 25-15.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 85½

4½ per cent. do. 86

5½ per cent. do. 87½

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 94⅞.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ....104½.

Bar Silver ..... 52⅜.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes....£19,062,500....Inc. £312,500

Bills Discounted....£16,187,500....Inc. £ 62,500

Bullion .....£33,250,000 ...Dec. £125,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities..55⅛.

Arrivals from Bombay—Europa and Hoogly.

THE *Neilgherry Courier* says that very good tobacco, of the finer kinds, is being grown successfully, by planters near Coonoor. We also hear that the manufacture of cheroots has been taken up by people at Mettapollium.

IT is, the *Ceylon Times* believes, the intention of His Excellency the Governor to visit the Australian Colonies before resigning the Government of that island. It is probable Sir William Gregory may proceed on his contemplated voyage at the end of January, returning to Ceylon in April in time to make the final arrangements for a railway contract. This voyage being resolved upon, probably the visit to the Maldive islands will be abandoned.

A STRIKE sometimes is productive of good to the strikers. We read that there need be no longer any alarm as to any strike among the butchers at Madras as peace has been proclaimed between them and the Municipality. After due consideration of their case, Mr. Burrows, the President of the Municipality, has reduced the amounts of the tax to be paid by them, on the ground that they pay high rates of rent for the stalls they occupy in the Municipal markets. The reduced rate of tax has been paid, and the markets are now well supplied with beef and mutton.

IN reference to the report that an attempt had been made to poison the Collector of Tanjore, the *Madras Mail* writes:—"We have ascertained by telegraph from Tanjore that the statements of the *South India Post*, reprinted yesterday by a local contemporary, that 'an attempt was made to poison Mr. H. S. Thomas, the Collector, on Wednesday last; that immediately after dinner Mr. Thomas and his guests, among whom were some children, were all taken very ill; that Dr. O'Hara, the Zillah Surgeon, rendered prompt assistance, and that the vomited matter has been sent on to the Chemical Examiner, Madras, for analysis,' are untrue."

THE Collector of Dharwar writes to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, on the 17th instant, as follows:—I have the honour to submit my weather report for the week ending 14th instant. From it affairs appear to be as bad, if not worse, than before. On the 14th instant in the afternoon, however, and on 15th and 16th rain, it is privately reported, has fallen in several places, and while I now write (17th) it appears that heavy rain must be falling to the east. Should we get rain we may be saved anxiety as regards drinking water, but there will still be dreadful distress from want of work, and assistance will have to be most liberally continued.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes the following paragraph:—"We are requested to state that arrangements are being made for calling a public meeting, under the auspices of both officials and non-officials, for the adoption of a memorial to the Government of India, praying that the orders for the Delhi Assemblage may be countermanded. But, in courtesy to the Duke of Buckingham, subscriptions to the requisition to the Sheriff to convene the meeting will not be invited until it has been ascertained that His Grace has no intention of requesting the Viceroy to relieve Madras officials from the necessity of attending the Durbar. Lord Lytton is not likely to take the responsibility of refusing such a request, which the Bombay Government will only too gladly endorse on their own behalf."

THE *Ceylon Times*, in an article headed "Colombo as a Port for Madras," furnishes some information as to the object of the Duke of Buckingham's visit to Colombo. The Duke, it appears, being impressed with the impossibility of constructing such a breakwater at Madras as will enable the open roadstead there to be converted into a safe and commodious harbour for shipping, at all times, or any time of the year, has conceived the idea of railway communication between Ceylon and Madras by means of a steam ferry at Paumben. It is argued that with a railway running from Colombo to Madras, via Paumben and Trichinopoly, ships with cargo for Madras might, in the bad months of the year, discharge alongside the Colombo breakwater, and to further this project the Duke is said to have left his dominous, running terrible risk of losing some of his pay into the bargain.

THE report of the Madras Harbour Works for the month of September shows that fair progress had been made in the advancement of the surf bank in spite of many disadvantages. The increase of length, consequent upon the tipping of laterite into the surf, is 93 feet since the 31st August, but this, it is presumed, will be considerably reduced by the first heavy surf that attacks it. The length of the works from the Beach Road to the edge of the slope at the end was 955 feet on 31st August and 1,048 feet on the 30th September. It was hoped, by running ahead with this portion of the work, to get beyond the surf and into deep water, but in spite of the fair progress of the past month, the surf-line remains still in front of the work, and the accumulation of sand on either side is rapidly advancing as usual, and the last soundings that were taken showed only 9 feet of water at 30 feet from the end. Although this is very unfavourable to the setting of the concrete blocks, it is still hoped, by some means, to set a few blocks at the end very shortly, though great difficulty will be encountered in fixing them in their proper position, because of the broken water. The total expenditure on the Harbour Works during the month of September was Rs. 282,174, and the total outlay from commencement amounts to Rs. 5,84,952.

IN the column of the *Times* of October 2 devoted to Money Market and city news we read what follows:—"We are informed that telegraphic advices of to-day from China states that the exchange has further declined to 5*s.* 1*d.* per tael in Shanghai for six months' bills. The Chinese exchanges in London have now relapsed to nearly the lowest point touched previous to the rise which followed the recent excitement in the silk market. This is attributed to the heavy shipments of silver made from this country and from San Francisco, which are now in course of arrival out to an amount which we recently heard computed at about £3,000,000. The Chinese are also said to be bringing into currency again large amounts of sycee silver which they had hoarded in anticipation of difficulties between this country and their own, but it is hard to say how far this may be the case. All that the exchanges indicate is a moderate reaction from the rapid advance lately accomplished, and until we know what effect the opening of the Upper Yang-tse-Kiang will have on the demand for English goods as well of the opium traffic, it is impossible to say whether a renewed call for silver may not spring up shortly, coupled with renewed firmness in exchanges. As trade is at present we should think rates are very unlikely to go very low of a sudden. In the meantime rates from India were also rather weaker, we are told, the Bombay quotations being 1*s.* 8½*d.* for bills of the usual usance. It is stated by the Indian banks that few commercial bills are offering, English merchants being unwilling to sell at current rates."

THAT matters are getting serious throughout parts of the Madras Presidency seems to be beyond doubt. The following extract from the *Madras Mail* foreshadows coming events:—"The information we have received from the districts suffering from food-scarcity leaves no room for doubt that, in order to protect life and property from the attacks of desperate men, to whom incarceration in a jail has lost all terror, the services of all police officers and constables who can be spared from more fortunate localities are already urgently called for. There is an obvious objection to employ troops, except as a last resource, in the suppression of grain riots, and other offences that usually come under the cognisance of the police. The native troops available may be reliable, though on this point we should not be too certain, as they are suffering with the civil population from the famine price of grain. But, even if there be no risk of their fraternising, to some extent, with men maddened by the apparent rapacity of those who "withhold corn," it would be a lamentable necessity were the Government to have to utilise sepoys in the protection of the speculators. The police, always an underpaid and over-worked force, are feeling the pinch of these hard times as much as any of their neighbours, and it needs no demonstration that a sepoy, or constable, who is reduced to half rations, is likely to part with much of his usual efficiency. Consequently, as a woefully large area of the Presidency is threatened by famine, and the crimes which famine brings in its train, the Government should at once give compensation to troops and police for the rise in the cost of food, and strengthen the numerical strength of the constabulary in the localities indicated. But the Local Government have been requisitioned by the Government of India for the surrender during the next three months of Colonel Hearn, the Inspector General of Police, and a posse of inspectors and constables for employment at the Delhi Assemblage. Gorgeous apparel, an unparalleled display of precious stones, and the costly paraphernalia of the show will make the fingers of some spectators itch, and, probably, suggest to some ragamuffin members of the suites of feudatories a grand opportunity for repairing their broken fortunes. Consequently, a formidable body of police is seen to be necessary, and each Province is to contribute a large quota of officers and men."

THE press in Calcutta rages furiously against the Lieutenant-Governor who seems to treat every public remonstrance with contempt and to punish public servants with immediate degradation and loss of pay if they dare to write to the press. The *Statesman* concludes an article on the punishment inflicted on Colonel Macdonald for inviting attention to the Survey Department in the following words:—"It is a reign of social humbug that we are living under in India. The heads of departments, with their immediate surroundings, dance and fiddle one half the year on the hills and the other half on the plains. A spirit of searching, earnest administrative reform is unknown under such rule; every scandal is supressed, and we are required to take the Government on trust. To lie by, in timid and indolent silence, and to neglect a vigorous appeal to public opinion, is to give up all chance of doing good, to abandon the only instrument by which reform can be carried. We are going back in this matter in India. What could have been more uncompromising than the elder Mill's attacks upon the East India Company, and yet he held high employment in its service. Nearly all the founders of the *Quarterly Review* were men in office. Official men in England, from the Premier downwards, systematically appeal through the public press against administrative abuses. Lord Brougham, even when Chancellor, assumed the liberty of writing freely in the *Times* and other journals, for the public good. And it is this right which is called in question here, and which the Government tyrannously would repress. While itself all but openly using the *Pioneer* for the defence and maintenance of abuses, it would repress the right of others to expose them. In this very Survey quarrel, the Department has been allowed to inspire that journal with official misrepresentations of matters; while the *Friend of India* must not be used by more upright pens to expose them. There can only be one end to such a struggle. Either there is one law for one man, and another law for another man, or our press is as free for officials as for the rest of the community. The Governmental idea is that the Indian press is to be free, but the ablest writers in the country are to be shackled. We have really come to this state of matters in India, that no degree of mental deficiency short of idiotcy, no degree of improper conduct short of a criminal conviction, will prevent an incompetent or bad man in favour, from receiving the highest public honours and employments."

RELIEF WORKS IN THE DECCAN AND OTHER PARTS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

THE Government of India have refused to sanction the commencement of work on the Dhond and Manmad Railway—a project that the Bombay Government wished to carry out at once in order to give relief to the unemployed and half-starved agriculturists in that part of the Presidency. The Government of India, however, permit the local Government to incur such expenditure in any other way that may be deemed necessary for the relief of the distressed localities. With regard to the supply of water, the Government proposes that efforts should be made to transfer to other places such of the population as might be willing to quit their homes, and enquiries are being made with this object in view. The following paragraphs, from the Resolution of the Bombay Government issued yesterday, show what is proposed to be done and what has already been done:—

In the case of the three districts specially dealt with in the Resolution of the 16th instant, viz., Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholapur, proposals have been submitted providing for an outlay on road works of Rs. 8,61,879 and on works connected with the Irrigation Department, of Rs. 10,61,770, to which last may be added hereafter if required, another work—the Neera Canal, on which the possible outlay is in eight months estimated at Rs. 6,00,000. The total cost of the works which are considered available is therefore Rs. 25,23,649, and it is matter of satisfaction to the Government to find the Irrigation Department in a position at this crisis to provide so much employment of a character which, if not all directly remunerative, cannot fail to be very beneficial in future years to the localities concerned. The statements show that out of the total given above, works to the amount of Rs. 3,28,516 have been already sanctioned. Orders have been given for the resumption of work on the Mutha Canal, and tenders have been invited for the supply of food to the labourers to be employed on it. The other works will be proceeded with as needed, and as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made. The scheme having been sanctioned, it will rest with the local officers to represent the necessity for proceeding with any particular work.

Turning to the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Kaladgi, Satara, Nasik, and Khandesh, the proposals submitted provide for an outlay on road works of Rs. 20,05,000 and on works connected with the Irrigation Department of Rs. 16,56,139, giving a total of Rs. 36,61,139. The statements show that out of this sum works to the amount of Rs. 2,16,341 have been already sanctioned. And the directions given above with respect to the commencement of particular works will apply to the districts now under notice.

Such are the arrangements by means of which the Government hope to be able to provide the chief part of the employment needed for some months. They have no intention of beginning all the works simultaneously, but one of the greatest difficulties with which they have to contend is uncertainty as to the extent of the demands which may ultimately be made upon them, and which they must be prepared to meet as the necessity arises. The impression is gaining ground that the proportion of the population to whom aid must be given, in some shape, will much exceed the calculation given in the Resolution of the 16th instant. On the other hand, it is possible that as the rain which has lately fallen in some of the southern districts may greatly mitigate the distress. The proposed scheme of operations is now sanctioned as a whole, in order that the local officers may be prepared to act as soon as the emergency arises.

ELLIOT *VS.* BROWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your account of the extraordinary proceedings of a Court at Egatpoora, the defendant Brown is spoken of as having acquired notoriety by his quarrel with Surgeon Major Hewlett, of local fame. Allow me to say that Brown, according to the English and local papers, also acquired notoriety in England, as he was sentenced to imprisonment for stealing money from a dying or dead fellow voyager, whom he treated, or pretended to treat, medically.

Oct. 27. ULTOR.

*** We wonder how Dr. Brown or any other man could treat a dead person medically. The question, however, just now is why Dr. Brown was treated in this manner.—ED. *B. G.*

A RETORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am rejoiced to see that the directors of the Alexandra Institution have deservedly treated with silent contempt the puerile attempt made last week by a Parsee Pleader to asperse the quality of instruction imparted in that seminary.

As one taking an interest in the welfare of this institution, I have means of knowing that the Pleader in question has never had an opportunity of crossing the threshold of the school-rooms; and this fact is of itself sufficient to show that he cannot by any possibility have had means of judging (*i. e.* if one can grant him, though I would not, the credit of being able to judge) of the quality of instruction imparted therein. One would have thought the Pleader would have had common sense enough to hesitate before preaching his hypocritical sermon regarding a subject which has of recent years called forth encomiums from gentlemen vastly superior to him:—viz. the Hon'ble Messrs. Tucker, West, Gibbs, and others.

If the errant Pleader could yet be roused to a sense of gentlemanliness, I am ready to give him the credit of believing that he will not think it too late to repent his folly, by tendering the apology which I see the Lady Superintendent of the Alexandra Institution has this morning publicly claimed from him.

Oct. 27. ANTI-HERMIT.

SWELLS AND SMELLS OF BYCULLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The inhabitants of Bellasis Road owe you thanks for your remarks on the nuisances from which they suffer. Allow me to draw the attention of the municipal authorities to another incipient nuisance. I refer to the horses and their attendants encamped on the vacant space of ground near the Bellasis Bridge. I have heard from the best authority that a *large hole* dug in the ground serves for the sweepings from the horses and other purposes which may be nameless. There is no conservancy arrangement whatever to prevent the accumulation of filth. At present, an unpleasant smell is just perceptible, but in a few weeks it will become almost intolerable, unless the municipal authorities immediately arrange for the daily emptying of the *trou à Pordure*. I write from no other desire than to escape from this annual source of

Oct. 27. STENCH.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Words cannot express my gratitude to you for your leading article and for allowing the letter of "C. E." on the fragrant subject of the Byculla Flats to appear in your paper.

These Flats are at this moment, a disgrace to the Municipality, to the Government and to the city of Bombay.

It quite disgusts me to hear the sickening cant that is talked about Bombay being one of the cleanest and healthiest cities in India. (God help the people who live in the others if it is.)

I know at this moment two or three men and several ladies, besides some children, who are suffering from illness which is attributed entirely to the foul air they are compelled to breathe from the Flats. Houses all along Breach Candy have for some time past, been plagued with mosquitoes to such an extent that the occupiers of some are, I am told, seriously thinking of putting up mosquito houses in their sitting rooms.

On Sunday two gentlemen arrived at Mahaluxmee and turned off from the road in order to enjoy a gallop over the Flats. They had not gone far before they found the odours which entered their nostrils so powerful that they could not face them, so clapping their handkerchiefs to their noses they turned round and galloped back as hard as they could. On reaching Mahaluxmee again they complained of "blood poisoning" and spat on the ground as if they had just sucked blood out of a snake-bite. Some years ago we used to have a jolly ride across the Flats to Worlee, but now you can't go there; if your blood is not poisoned at Byculla, it must be at the swamp at Worlee, the scent of which may be distinctly perceived when the wind is westerly at Parell.

How these nuisances are to be got rid of I don't pretend to say, but I can offer a suggestion—namely, that the Municipality should not be allowed to spend any of the public money in flags, fireworks, or oil bottles, either on the occasion of Her Majesty being proclaimed Empress, or any other until they have got rid of the foul liquid matter which now overspreads acres and acres of otherwise good sweet land on the Byculla Flats and the Worlee marsh.—Yours, &c.

W. W. W.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome. Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

MR. SCHROTTKY *VS.* DR. BLANEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to Dr. Blaney's letter, appearing in your issue of the 23rd, I will not commence to say that I wrote the letter many days ago, but was advised by some friends to put it aside as the object of my remark was unworthy of notice; but I will proceed to challenge him to reply conscientiously to the following questions:—

Has he not directly and indirectly given his friends and the public to understand that I had *induced* him to start the Sulphuric Acid Works with which he is now connected, and are the facts not the following which can be corroborated by the gentlemen mentioned hereafter?

On one occasion of my dining with Dr. Blaney and Mr. Sowerby, of Broach, our conversation ran upon Messrs. Beattie and sulphuric acid, and Mr. Sowerby asked me why I had not started a second sulphuric acid manufacture. I replied that I had capital several times offered me but I did not care to undertake it, as there was a great deal of trouble connected with the starting of it, and that I had burnt my fingers once and did not care to do so again. However, Dr. Blaney said that with a respectable company I would have nothing to fear and he would always see to my rights, and continued that if I would draw up a rough statement showing the probable cost he would get the money subscribed in an hour. Mr. Sowerby expressed himself similarly. I accordingly drew a rough statement up and handed it to Dr. Blaney who got the necessary capital subscribed. I do not consider therefore Dr. Blaney is justified in stating that I induced him to start this company which we have heard of so much lately, but that on the contrary it was Dr. Blaney and Mr. Sowerby who *induced me* to enter into it (In answering this will Dr. Blaney give us Mr. Sowerby's version, not his own.) In the calculation of the outturn of sulphuric acid it appears I made a mistake in reckoning up the total of an atomic formula, resulting perhaps from a mere misplacement of a figure which mistake is made the most of by Dr. Blaney to the extent of half a column.

I can point out to Dr. Blaney far greater mistakes which he made in public assertions on vital and important subjects, and if I were to dilate upon them in the same manner he has done, I am afraid I would take up all the four sides of a newspaper at a time.

I do not think that even Dr. Blaney would venture to assert that I made the mistake willingly. (It may be necessary to state that if the correct figure would have been substituted in my original estimate, the latter would have lost nothing of its favourable character.) Dr. Blaney proceeds in his letter to make some statements by which he tries to prove that I know nothing about the manufacture of sulphuric acid. He says:—

1. He broke two dozen valuable concentrating retorts in a few weeks, while another man, not a chemist, broke only one in the same number of months, and that by an accidental knock with a pole.

I had always a high regard for the Doctor's private character, though we may have a good fight about matters of public interest, I was therefore the more surprised to see him guilty of a gross and unexcusable misrepresentation. Our first lot of retorts, 18 in number, all broke in a few weeks, it is true. The breaking was not an act of violence or the cause of any knocking about of poles, but the cause was that every one of them was badly manufactured and of an uneven texture, so that the uneven thickness of the glass was not able to stand the enormous contraction and expansion during the process of condensing the acid and consequently gave way. (The temperature of the acid in the retorts during the process exceeds 600° F.)

Subsequently, and in some parts so thin that the mere weight of the acid broke them. This fact was proved to the satisfaction of Dr. Blaney and the other directors at the time, and is Mr. Blaney prepared to deny that he himself stated at a meeting of the directors when the large breakage of retorts was commented upon, "*that he had satisfied himself that no chemist in the world could have prevented the breakage of those retorts.*"

Verily, verily, the learned Doctor must change his opinions with the rising sun.

Is Dr. Blaney further prepared to deny that after we got out a new lot of retorts they were used for concentration for a period of five months while the works were under my direct management, and that the breakage then of the retorts withstood the first concentration test was almost *nil*.

And as respect for the law must prevent the Docter to deny these statements, what becomes of his so-called proof?

In paras Nos. 2 and 3 he gives us only his opinion which may be taken for what it is worth, and requires no comment at my hands.

Para 4. "He stored 23,000 lbs of acid of spec. grav, 1750 in a wooden tank lined with lead and covered with loose boards, with the result of reducing the strength of the acid in a very short time to a specific gravity of 1510. This is an exemplification of *chemistry* (the italics are Dr. Blaney's) with a vengeance." Now, is Dr. Blaney prepared to deny that not being able to procure any jars, I was forced to store acid anywhere at all, if I did not want to see it running into the ground, as our chambers were full to the brim and had orders not to stop manufacturing. The Doctor being then managing director was fully aware of this and I told him then that the said would necessarily absorb moisture in the tank, but he said, "not to mind it but go on." (I may here mention that we expected to work off the acid in the tank sooner than we were able to do.) Now, again, the Doctor cannot deny my explanation, and what becomes, then, of his proof No. 4.

In statement No. 5 he treats us again to an expression of his opinion which I think the public will agree with me, I am justified to disregard.

Now, to sum up, I may remark that sulphuric acid works if once erected and properly started require, beyond the knowledge of applying a few technical tests, no scientific knowledge to work them.

In fact, at home, common labourers do all the work and understand it better than the most scientific chemist. It requires a chemist thoroughly acquainted with all the practical details of the sulphuric acid manufacture as well as with its scientific principles to make the plans for and erect sulphuric acid works, but a common labourer, who is not too stupid, is sufficient to work them and will perhaps work them more satisfactorily than a scientific chemist. This is not an opinion which I only now express but which found utterance in a letter of mine to the directors of the company, of which then I was the manager, written, I think, in May last. In this letter I mentioned that "now that the works were in complete working order the constant supervision of a scientific chemist was not necessary and the duties which I had now to perform, viz, looking after boilers, furnaces, firemen, and coolesy, were not only distasteful to me but could be performed better by a mechanic to whom in a month's training I could impart the knowledge of the few technical tests necessary for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and that ever after that I would be always at hand to give my advice when necessary."

The directors accepted my proposal and the present manager of the company is the mechanic whom I had under training for about a month and a half before the directors entrusted him with the management.

A friend of mine told me that Dr. Blaney expressed himself to him, "*That now they had a most distinguished chemist,*" so that Dr. Blaney's idea of a chemist must be very vague.

After leaving the University of Giessen in 1865, I was for three years in one of the largest chemical works in Saxony acting as their chemist and assistant manager, and only parted with them when I was injured by the explosion of an ether still which disabled me for nearly six months. It was there I learned how to put up and work a sulphuric acid manufacture, as you may be a first rate chemist, have Drs. Ure and Watt on your fingers' ends, and yet not know how to erect and work sulphuric acid works. In conclusion let me assure Dr. Blaney that it is to me a matter of most perfect indifference what he may or may not think of my qualifications, as a chemist, and it is a presumption on his part to offer any opinion.

My attack upon Dr. Blaney's dissicator has nothing to do with this controversy and should be treated and discussed on its own merits.—I am, &c,

EUGENE C. SCHROTTKY,

Kattywar, 25th Oct. G. C. U. G.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 21ST OCT.

ON October, the 19th, the annual distribution of prizes was held in the central hall of the High School, Kurrachee, Sir William Merewether, Commissioner in Sind, presiding. The hall was filled with visitors of all classes, and the proceedings were most successful. Mr. Hart Davies, Educational Inspector in Sind, commenced with a short speech, describing briefly the circumstances of the school and the prospects for the future, together with some hints for the better development of education, dwelling on the necessity for improved physical training and wiading up with a warm tribute to the great interest always manifested by Sir William Mecewether in all matters pertaining to the education of the province. The head master, Mr. Eliljee-Talate, then read the report, and recitations followed which received great applause. The Commissioner then proceeded to distribute the prizes, through the hands of two of the ladies of the station. Some notice was taken of the fact that the first prize, the prize of the highest value in the school, was this year carried off by a Mussulman, Mir Jaffir Kostee, the first instance, we believe, of this prize having fallen to one of that community. The Commissioner in his speech which followed took occasion to remark on this and to express a hope that Mussulmans would begin to take a more prominent part in the government of the country. In the course of a well worded and ready address, he also bestowed much sound advice on the pupils, adverted to the great services rendered to the cause of education in Sind by Mr. Narayan Juggonath, after whom the building was named, and trusted that the school would not next year exhibit the somewhat unsatisfactory appearance, which owing to numerous changes in masters and other causes, it had presented at the recent examination held by the Inspector. In conclusion he dwelt on the benefits which might be expected to accrue to the province from the establishment of the School of Industry at Hyderabad, a scheme which Mr. Hart Davies had originated, and which he was employed in maturing, and said that no effort on his part would be spared to render it a success. Hearty cheers for the Commissioner and the ladies closed the proceedings.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, *which is not swallowed as a medicine but is used only in the Gums.* It contains no narcotic, nor anything that can injure the most delicate Infant. It cools the heated Gums and gives immediate Relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street, London. Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per bottle. Sold by all Chemists. Agents: TERAMEAN & CO., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

THE Ven. Archdeacon C. H. Leigh-Lyo will preach at Trinity Church, Sonapore, to-morrow evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee, per H. M's *s. s.* Amberwitch, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, the 28th inst., at 12 noon.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will take place to-day between the John Connon School Club and the R. A. C. Club at 10-30 A.M. at the Upper Colaba parade ground.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—We learn that Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., has, owing to indifferent health, resigned his seat in the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay. Mr. Byramjee was elected a member of the Corporation at the last general elections by the ratepayers of the Fort ward.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS.—Louis Jawoo Manuel and eight other Goanese were yesterday fined Rs. 15 each by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for letting off fireworks on the day previous near a public thoroughfare without permission from the Commissioner of Police. The occurrence took place at the Hanooman Lane verging on to the Kalbadavi Road, which apparently caused much annoyance to the passers by in vehicles with spirited horses, and defendants declined to discontinue their game with fireworks when they were first warned by the police to do so.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Hafeez Shaboodin Bhistie was charged with working his bullock while lame from bad shoeing, fined Rs. 3—Dhondee Dadnoo, a cart-driver, was charged with working a pair of bullocks, one lame from a sore hoof, the other in a low condition, fined Rs. 3.—Suckaram Nana, working a pony in Love Lane under a large heavy shigram, the unfortunate animal suffering from an incised wound on the belly caused by a narrow leather girdle, fined Rs. 5.—Ebram Cumaloo, buggy driver, working his horse in the Pareli R ad, the animal having a galled back, fined Rs. 5.

A CONVERT TO ISLAMISM.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo woman, named Gungs, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained warrants for the arrest of her daughter, named Cassee, and two Mahomedans who had enticed her, the daughter, away in order to get possession of her gold and silver ornaments that she had on her person, which complainant alleged was her property. Soon after the girl Cassee appeared before the same Magistrate with her pleader, Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee, and stated to His Worship that the information laid by her mother was false, that the ornaments were not stolen but were her own property, that she had embraced Mahomedanism, and had got herself married to a man of that fraternity through a Cazee, and was willing to produce the ornaments alleged to be stolen and deposit them in Court until the lawful ownership was proved. His Worship allowed the ornaments to be deposited in Court, but declined to admit her to bail until the parties alleged to have enticed her away were arrested.

A FORGED CURRENCY NOTE FOR Rs. 1,000.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, three Hindoos, named Wittuldass Pranjeewundass, Lulloo Maggoo and Bhowanidass, Gungaram, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Smith of the A or Fort division, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 with fraudulently or dishonestly using as genuine a document purporting to be a Government currency note for Rs. 1,000, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be a forged document, on the 26th instant, and prisoner No. 3 with abetting the commission of the aforesaid offence. Mr. Superintendent Smith said that the first two prisoners went yesterday to the Accountant General's Office and tendered this forged note for Rs. 1,000 (produced) to one Mr. Narayen Juggurnath and applied to have it exchanged into small notes. On looking at the note the suspicions of Mr. Narayen were aroused and he desired his office companions to keep an eye upon the two prisoners lest they might decamp and went into his office room to make a more careful inspection of the notes in question, and on being satisfied that it was a forged one, took steps to detain the prisoners until the police came. On the arrival of the officer the prisoners were made over to him. Upon further enquiry by the police it was discovered that the two first prisoners had received the note from the third prisoner. The prisoners were ordered by the Magistrate to be kept in custody, in order that the Public Prosecutor might be informed to conduct the case for the prosecution and postponed the further hearing of the case to the 3rd proximo. A short time after Mr. Syani (of Messrs. Cumroodeen and Syani) appeared before His Worship and applied for bail on behalf of the third prisoner. The Magistrate declined to grant the application lest the prosecution might say that their witnesses were tampered with by the prisoner being set at large. The application made by the other two prisoners in the matter of bail was also not granted by His Worship until the case was further proceeded with and its merits known.

FETE FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE CONVENT SCHOOLS.—Lord Mark Kerr, with his proverbial kindness for children, invited the children of the Poona Convent Schools to an entertainment at his bungalow last evening. The band of Her Majesty's 66th Regiment discoursed sweet music whilst the children partook of the delicacies provided for them. Having done justice to these the children then enjoyed the amusements which were so kindly provided for them. Merry-go-rounds, elephants, were ready. Some of the children seemed to enjoyed the merry-go-rounds, whilst others preferred riding on elephants. Some preferred dancing. His Excellency the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief and several other ladies and gentlemen were present, and their presence lent a sort of enchantment to the entertainment. Lord Mark Kerr's compound was beautifully illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks. Madame Saint Catherine, with many sisters superintended, and everything went off so well that the children will long remember Lord Mark Kerr, and the jolly evening they spent at his bungalow last evening. —*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 27.

LADIES RESERVED CARRIAGES.—The G. I. P. Railway Company are always so ready to do anything required for the accommodation of the public that we are encouraged to bring to notice the following grievance. On one day this week we took a lady to the Poona station at the time of the departure of the 8-30 train to Bombay. The lady was put into the compartment *reserved* for ladies travelling first class. The compartment was one of the old kind with sliding doors, and there were gentlemen on the other side. We tied the two handles of the door together on the side on which the lady was sitting. Now, we think Mr. Conder might give orders that one of the new first class compartments should *always* be allotted to ladies travelling alone. In these no one can pass into the ladies' compartment from the other side; and, moreover, the ladies' compartment is the first that should be considered in matters of comfort, and ought always to be supplied with washing apparatus. Gentlemen rather like going out at the different stations, ladies travelling alone prefer remaining in the carriage up to the end of the journey.—*Id.*

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.—The works on the Moota Canal between Kunjarwaree and Patus are to be at once commenced. These works are expected to employ 10,000 people for the eight months during which the famine is expected to last. It will be seen that tenders are invited for the supply of grain to those employed in these works. The advertisement for the tenders is signed by the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government; but the tenders are to be received by the Collector of Poona up to noon on the 6th proximo. The probable quantities required are given in the notice. We hope that strict supervision will be taken in regard to the quality of the grain supplied. We are informed by our servants that they have great difficulty in getting good bajris just now; —that it seems as if there was an attempt being made to sell off all the old fusty grain, that would have been given to animals had the famine not broken out. We have told them to bring it to us as, if it is unfit for human food, we shall have the vendors prosecuted for selling it. There must be strict measures adopted to prevent bad grain being supplied to those who have no remedy on the spot.—*Id.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m.; Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

The collections to-morrow (30th Sunday after Trinity) will be given to the fund for endowing the proposed Bishopric of Lahore in memory of the late Bishop Milman.

The Revd. Luke Rivington will preach at the evening service (6 o'clock.)

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 29th October 1876.

11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 291 and 379.

6 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Ven. Archdeacon C. H. Leigh-Lyo. Hymns 256, 290 and 288.

The offertory as usual.

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met on the afternoon of the 18th instant by adjournment from the 11 inst. H. E. the Governor presided, and there were present.—The Major-General Hon. J. A. Street; Lieut. Governor and Colonial Secretary, Hon. A. N. Birch

different forms of the laughter-raising faculty. French, Spanish, American, even Scotch and English Wit and Humour differ infinitely from each other, and the one nationality may often be utterly unable to see the point which sends the other into fits. It has been frequently supposed that the Irish nation is gifted with a greater affluence and a more general diffusion of the qualities in question than most other tribes of mankind. It is true that not a little of the amusement furnished to their fellow-beings by the Milesian race has arisen from the intellectual performance usually called a bull, which, to adapt Carlyle's definition of humour as sublimity standing on its head, might be described as wit with its heels in the air, wit being the unexpected detection of real resemblance, and the bull the unfounded affirmation of apparent congruity. Still, it is believed that there is such a speciality as Irish Wit and Humour, and many people of literary leanings would be ready to pay attention to descriptions and illustrations of the supposed national qualities that contained any element of promise in them at all and more especially if such description and illustration were to be made by wits and humorists of the Irish nation. Inquiring minds will be glad to observe that this service was done them in Manchester on Sunday afternoon last by a combination of those two useful classes of men, the moderate and the extreme sections of Irish Home Rulers. A week or two ago, the same enterprising body illustrated a new mode of conducting political discussion by means of the *argumentum a baculo*, or shillelagh syllogism, as well as improved forms of postprandial enjoyment such as hitting detectives with tumblers through Mr. John Ferguson's head, and the like. This week we are indebted to them for a commentary equally fresh and striking upon Irish Wit and Humour, which is well calculated to correct, or, at all events, to supplement any defective ideas that may have been entertained by earnest students of those national characteristics.

As has been already stated, the best authors are of opinion that wit consists greatly in suddenness and surprise, and it will not be questioned that the Manchester commentators were highly successful in imparting these features to their illustration. The whole affair was a surprise, or rather series of surprises, and, as regards suddenness and rapidity of movement, it is enough to put on record the fact that one of the most remarkable intellectual exhibitions of modern times was begun, carried through, and ended within the brief compass of a quarter of an hour. The occasion was supplied by a meeting to hear a Sunday afternoon lecture by Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., on "Irish Wit and Humour," in the Free Trade Hall, a projected performance which, both as regards time, and place, might seem to some people in itself no small piece of surprise. It may be as well to say at once that the only part of Mr. Power's lecture which was delivered on this occasion was an introductory sentence, in which he affirmed that "more than a thousand years ago the active and luminous intelligence of Ireland was greatly instrumental in dispelling the clouds of ignorance which then over-shadowed the path of progress." Whether the contemporary intelligence of Ireland which Mr. O'Connor Power was then addressing regarded this allusion as something of a slight upon itself, it is impossible to say; but it lost no time in making itself tolerably plain that whatever had become of its luminosity, it had in no way fallen off in activity during the millennium referred to by Mr. Power. Probably taking Mr. Power for a cloud of ignorance, it proceeded at once to dispel him, and his friends, and indeed all that was within its reach, taking the subject in this way into its own hands and dealing with it after its own fashion. The humour of the situation consisted very much just in this process of turning the tables (and, it must be added, the chairs) upon Mr. Power. The audience inflicting itself upon the lecturer is exactly one of those grotesque inversions of the relations of things which appear to have tickled the fancies of our ancestors in those wonderful monuments of pictorial art still extant in which the fish appears hooking the angler, or the lobster boiling the cook. If the Manchester example should be followed elsewhere on Sunday afternoons, there may not only be opportunity for a considerable paying off of old scores, but several people may be brought to their senses who may not precisely see the fun of the process, while the cause of Worship and preaching Reform may receive an unexpected acceleration. Mr. Power's Hibernian audience, however, had given proof of their superior conception of the way in which the subject ought to be treated even before their would-be instructor had opened that mouth which was so quickly to be closed. There is every vital element of witty surprise in the very idea of converting, as they did, a lecture on Irish Wit and Humour into a vigorous contest over the *pros* and *cons* of the different phases of Home Rule. There is no reason, if the Manchester principle were seriously carried out, why everything should not be settled anywhere and on whatever occasion; why the Burials Bill should not be disposed of in the Mathematical Section of the British Association, or the Eastern Question receive its quietus from the Directors of the South-Western Railway.

It must be allowed that the Manchester wits were happy in their Coryphous, whose name was Flesh, and whose condition was Flesh and blood before he finished his important part in the play by describing an involuntary parabola through the window. Mr. Flesh led off the illustration of the subject by insisting that before saying a word upon Wit and Humour Mr. Power should declare whether he held the opinions of the late Mr. Wolf Tone. He might, of course, quite as appropriately have insisted that before proceeding Mr. Power should intimate who was his hatter. Mr Power unfortunately gave proof of his entire incapacity for treating the subject which he had undertaken, by dealing with Mr Flesh's proposed test in a serious manner, and replying that he declined to say whether he held the opinions of Mr. Tone or of Mr. Butt. After an answer so dull and indicative of inability to see the ludicrous side of things, the whole meeting, Toners and Butters alike, saw there was very little worth listening to on such a theme was to be looked for from Mr Power, and it only required a still more opaque remark from Mr. Biggar, M.P., to make them resolve upon conducting the lecture themselves, so as to exhibit in a practical way what Irish humour from a Home Rule point of view really means. Accordingly, as already narrated, no sooner had Mr. Power opened out about the activity and luminosity of Irish intelligence a thousand years ago, than everyone jumped to his feet, determined to have some fun. The first thing to be done was to rush at Flesh, no doubt to make minced meat of him. What may with permission be called the Fleshly School rallied to the support of their Master, and a great amount of smart practical repartee and bandying about of Mr. Flesh took place until that gentleman was successfully eliminated from the problem in the manner described above. This playful sally executed, the jolly dogs proceeded to enact another lively passage of a most amusing character. They made a complete analysis into their component parts of all the tables, chairs, and forms in the hall for a hundred in number, for the purpose, it may be presumed, of discovering unexpected resemblances among them, and then distributing the various pieces throughout the company, they proceeded to treat each other to strokes of humour and flourishes of wit that came home to the fancy, or whatever else was in the way, with telling effect. Amidst the clatter of chair legs and table-boards, sometimes hurtling through the air, sometimes flashing in the hands of impressible jesters, the cracking of jokes and heads went on with a fastness and fury that defy description. The brilliant scene lasted fully ten minutes; but as it is a law of nature that the brightest is often the soonest to fade, the door of the Free Trade Hall was soon covered with shattered timber and exhausted wits. Those of them who had not had their sides split with enjoyment of the hilarious transactions, had cleavage or breakage of some kind, and all of them were more or less spent with the outflow of animal spirits and general discharge of intellectual and other electricity. Mr. Biggar, M.P., is reported to have carried off a scalp wound, tied up in a handkerchief, some one having evidently taken him from his name for a Scotchman, and thought it his duty to attempt getting a joke into his head by the process supposed by some to be necessary in such a case. Mr. Biggar's wound, one is glad to hear, is not serious; but how could it be in such circumstances? After the mirth had subsided, a policeman, warned by the experience of Detective Scully at the Dublin banquet, looked in upon the pile of broken sticks and Home Rulers, but did not constitute himself a grievance by interfering with the amusements of the Irish people. By a not less happy arrangement, a letter from Major O'Gorman was read at the commencement of the proceedings—had its reading been reserved for the middle it might unfortunately have restored good feeling and made fun impossible. And such is Irish Wit and Humour as understood among Home Rulers. The matter has also its serious side. Are such persons to be treated as grave politicians? Though Home Rule were a good thing, are Home Rulers fit to be trusted with its management? Can a movement which produces such results be founded in a purpose that should command respect?

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The past five years' purchases made from the Vineyards by our Mr. CUTLER have been most successful. We are now shipping under our respective marks, CLARETS that cannot fail to be appreciated.

WHITE.	Qts.	Pts.
VERMOUTH	17	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	21	23
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	16	18
BURGUNDY—RED.		
CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	30	32
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	20	22
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	16	18
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	34	36
SPARKLING Red Burgundy		
WHITE.		
CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine white cap	24	26
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17
CHAMPAGNES.		
FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	44	48
WACHTER'S "PRINCE OF WALES' BRAND	44	48
Ditto, ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints	29	—
GIESLER'S	44	48
FINE DRY SPARKLING	38	40
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	34	38
CARTE BLANCHE (Shabsky's), light, particularly dry	27	30
CARTE ROUGE	18	20
SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Qts.	Pts.
HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	39	41
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	39	41
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good flavored	29	31
MOSELLE, EXCELLENT CHEAP WINE	24	26
STILL.		
HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb	45	47
,, MARCOBRUNNER	37	—
,, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	27	29
,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	22	24
,, LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	16	19
LIEBFRAUMILCH	32	—
RED HOCK ASSMANSHAUSER	22	25
STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	27	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	27	29

H.M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS & Co., who, now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the re-cultivation of the Vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their MADEIRA before Indian consumers, who some time since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

We offer the following less 10 per cent. for Cash.

	In Bond. Per Qr.	Cask.
M Young Madeira	Rs. 103	Per Qr. Cask.
Lacryma	120	,, ,,
O M Young Madeira	122	,, ,,
O M Old do.	142	,, ,,
S Choice South-Side Madeira	174	,, ,,
O S very choice Old South-Side Madeira	105	,, Octave.
R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	120	,, ,,
O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	136	,, ,,
E O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Extra Reserved Madeira	148	,, ,,
Patherinho, delicately-flavoured Pale Reserved Madeira	90	,, ,,

SHERRIES.	Per doz. Qts. Rs.
AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old gold seal	35
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior black seal	33
MONTILLA, Extra pale and dry	24
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Pale black seal	25
VINO PURO, very pale, dry blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry green seal	21
MANZANILLA red seal	19
PALE, dry medium yellow seal	18
VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry pink seal	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE white seal	14
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor	14
MADEIRA, E. I. very superior red seal	34
MADEIRA, E. I., excellent Wine black seal	31

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)	All in Bond in India, per Jar.	4 Gals. Octaves.	13½ Gals. Quarter Cask.	27 Gals. Hhds.	54 Gals. Hhds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	65	210	410		810
Amontillado, Black seal quality	62	194	378		746
Amoroso	47	143	276		544
Oloroso	37	112	215		420
Vino Puro	38	114	220		430
Manzanilla	34	102	194		380
Yellow seal	31	92	177		340
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155		300
White seal	27	66	123		238

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 4. extra.

PORTS.	In Bond. Qrs.	Pts.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (some years in bottle)	34	—
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	26
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	22
A GOOD SOUND PORT WINE, red seal	16	18
SACRAMENTAL WINES	20	—

PORTS IN WOOD.	Per Octaves,	Per Qr. Cask.	Quarter Cask.	Pipe Hhds.
Port, red seal	84	154	294	
,, black seal	95	178	344	
Invalid's quality	120	230	448	

SPIRITS. In Bond.

The HEART SHAPED LABEL, which we originally introduced and by which our Cognac became so universally known throughout India, was once exclusively used by us as our own, it long ceased to satisfy us since it became common property. Our QUALITIES are now DESIGNATED BY "STARS" as adopted by the principal Cognac houses. Our arrangements at Charente and Cognac enable us to offer Brandies on exceptionally favourable terms to Messes, Traders and consumers generally.

We challenge competition.

		Per dozen. Rs.	As.
P.C.	Blue Capsule	17	0
Do.	in Flasks	9	8
Do.	Half flasks	6	0
P.C. **	White Capsule	19	0
Do.	do. in Pint Flasks	10	8
S.O.P. ***	Yellow Capsule	23	0
Do.	do. in Pint Flasks	12	8
V.S.O.P ****	Black Capsule	27	0
Do.	do in Pints flasks	14	8
RUM, the finest old Jamaica		14	0
Do. fine "Pineapple"		11	8
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		14	0
FIELDS GIN		14	0
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		15	0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best		9	8

SPIRITS IN WOOD.	Per Gals. Without Jar.	20 Gals. Cask.	Per Quarter. Cask. 27 Gall.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
COGNAC, No. ****	10-0	196	...
,, ,, ***	8-0	158	...
,, ,, **	6 8	124	...
,, ,, *	6-0	112	...

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood. An allowance of price charged for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars for				
Ditto	1 Gall	Rs. 2	0	Each
Do. do.	2 ,,	,, 3	0	,,
Do. do.	4 ,,	,, 4	0	,,

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s COGNACS.	In Bond. Rs.	As.
* ONE STAR, in great demand	15	0
* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	16	0
* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel Gall. Dozen	23	0
* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz	17	0
* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz	19	0
** TWO STARS	18	8
*** THREE STARS, superior	21	8
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	32	8

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